

a single intoxicated workman among the thousands who were waiting to welcome the militia.

Burgess McLucie's proclamation to close the saloons had to all appearances been religiously respected. The special police summoned from among the locked-out men by the burgess were the best representatives of brawn and muscle which this industrial community could furnish, and they performed their duty with commendable impartiality. All loud talkers, whether mill hands or sympathizers, were promptly suppressed, and those who gave facetious answers to these special guardians were unceremoniously hustled off to the lockup.

Several of the fellow-workmen of these impromptu police presumed upon past familiarity to the extent of mildly guffing the star-struck officers, but in every instance they had occasion bitterly to regret their temerity, and one boisterous individual who related arrest by force was so expeditiously hustled to the lock-up that he arrived at his destination minus his hat and one sleeve of his coat, and with his short shirt front trailing from a fence picket on the route, where he had unsuccessfully attempted to apply the brakes.

"THE TROOPS ARE COMING!" At a few minutes past 6 o'clock the cry suddenly went up: "The troops are coming, the troops are coming!" and instantly the greatest excitement prevailed.

The militia came in by rail from above the town and at once surrounded the Carnegie mills. They were received with cheers from the bystanders as the train rolled in, and most respectful consideration was accorded them in every respect.

The first detachment of troops was in command of Gen. Snowden. The next detachment to arrive was made up of the Fourteenth and Eighteenth regiments, from Pittsburgh, and Battery "D," of the First Brigade, with two galling guns and three field pieces. The troops came from a point of rendezvous two miles this side of Greensburg, and it is stated that the balance of the First Brigade is now at Mount Gretna, where it will remain until further orders.

PERFECT ORDER MAINTAINED. Immediately on the arrival of the train there was great bustle and excitement, but the militia themselves preserved perfect order and responded silently and promptly to every order of their superiors.

Rapidly alighting from the train the troops formed in a column at the switch yards, just beyond Munhall Station. One company was at once detached to act as pickets, and a line was immediately thrown out among the mill yards. Then the main body of the troops marched down the streets, headed by a regimental band, and along what is known as "Scab Hill." This is an eminence overlooking the mills and the scene of last week's hostilities, and the bluff was covered with spectators, mostly women.

There was not the slightest manifestation of hostility, and, although the troops had arrived so suddenly that all the leaders of the strikers were absent, it did not require their presence to maintain proper respect from the rank and file. Once or twice there was a little hand-clapping from the younger element as the jaunty militiamen bore to sight, and the band was an object of much interest.

THE RECEPTION COMMITTEE FRAUGHTENED. The carefully prepared reception, of course, was frustrated by the sudden arrival of the militia, and it was manifest that the officers in command did not desire to be made the objects of a ceremonial reception from the people whose lawlessness they had been summoned to suppress.

In twenty minutes the mills were entirely surrounded. All the surrounding streets were patrolled by pickets, and a guard at every street intersection kept the crowd at a respectful distance.

IT IS DUE TO THE WORKMEN, HOWEVER, TO SAY THAT no militiaman was called upon to exercise his authority. The mill men were uniformly good-natured, and the peaceful programme of their leaders was observed to the letter.

THE TOWN ALSO OCCUPIED.

There was much speculation as to whether the troops would occupy the town or merely confine themselves to the mills, but the doubt on this point was not of long duration. Immediately after the deploy had surrounded the works and the picket lines had been established several companies suddenly formed at the command of their officers and marched directly to the heart of the little town of Homestead. One company halted near the strikers' headquarters, another marched to the vicinity of the depot and a third occupied a slight eminence overlooking and commanding the commercial center of the town. Homestead was the headquarters of the military and martial law had succeeded the reign of the Advisory Committee.

The officers of Homestead were deeply disappointed that the militia should have deemed it necessary to occupy the whole town instead of merely confining themselves to the mills, but there was no doubt that a very real and single manifestation of disrespect to show their displeasure. It was a complete acquiescence to the power of the state, and as gracefully as they could, the militiamen philosophically accepted the inevitable.

The four regiments on the hills south of the river have planted batteries overlooking the mills. The other two regiments are on the opposite side of the river, where their batteries also overlook the mills.

MILL MEN WILL KEEP THEIR PICKETS OUT.

When the troops were first seen leaving the cars above the works the workmen's picket line located at Munhall fell back and sent a messenger into the Amalgamated headquarters with the news. Other pickets fell in from the hilltop and the woods beyond, and for a little time did nothing but watch the Cummings.

Two of the strike leaders, Cummings and another man, were sent out from headquarters to call these men back to their posts, and

a circuit of all the stations was made to hold the men on watch.

"You have no business to leave your places," said Cummings to one of the pickets. "You have been off your posts long enough to let a hundred Pinkertons come in. Go back and do exactly as you have been doing. Do not let any non-union men or detective through your lines. These troops will not interfere with you. They are here to support the Sheriff, not to settle the strike."

Similar instructions were given to the other watchmen, and the whole of the picket line was re-formed outside the station of the troops upon the hill.

SOLDIERS GIVE TRADE A ROOM.

The soldiers soon disposed themselves through the town in an off-hand fashion, and social relations were established within an hour between them and the villagers. The boys in blue were gathered together so hastily that they had hardly time to procure all the accoutrements for the occasion, and they made Homestead tradesmen pick up courage by starting a brisk trade in nails, brushes, hardware, bread and other commodities, while some of them indulged in more luxurious things.

It was the first busy day Homestead merchants had had since the lock-out was declared, and the dreaded bluecoats soon became enmeshed in the hearts of commercial Homestead.

The soldiers, it is true, stacked their arms bivouacked on the hillsides and patrolled the railway tracks and streets of the borough, but there were scores of them wandering singly and in little groups about the village, chattering, seeing the sights, flirting with the pretty Homestead girls and making themselves as agreeable as possible.

How long this cordiality will continue no one can guess.

DECLARE THE CARNEGIE STATEMENTS TO BE FALSE.

The workmen, good-natured now, and hearty in their expressions of good will for the militiamen, have declared in mass-meeting today that the statements of the Carnegie people that two-thirds of them would go back to work, are false. They resolved that not a man would ever go back to work in the shops until the demands were conceded.

Now the strategies say they are going to start the mill again with the old men, if they will go to work with new men, non-union men, black sheep, if they must. It is feared that the first move of the Carnegie in this direction will be the signal for violence, and it is conceded that peace could be maintained under these circumstances only by the exercise of the military's strong arm.

The soldiers of Pennsylvania militia cannot be held here on this bleak slope forever, and when they are withdrawn it is believed that hostilities will be resumed. Indeed, the locked-out men, even the most conservative, say bitterly:

"We welcome the soldiers because their coming gives us a chance to prove that we are not the lawless destroyers of property and breakers of the peace which we have been described to be. But we will not see 'black sheep' taking our places in the shop, and if Mr. Frick attempts to ignore us he will make a mistake even greater than that of bringing a body of armed detectives here to defy and destroy us."

STILL A CHANCE OF TROUBLE.

Trouble may occur while the troops are here, if an attempt is made to resume operations in the big mills, and trouble will certainly come if this is done and the troops are withdrawn.

But to-day all is like a circus day in Homestead. Everybody is happy, apparently, and thanks to the vigorous policy of Burgess McLucie, the drams-shops are closed up, there are no drunken men in the street and the crowds of loafers from other towns are conspicuous for their absence.

A committee of five citizens of Homestead, with Hugh O'Donnell as chairman, paid a visit to Gen. Snowden's headquarters in a little school-house on the hill, at noon, to ask that the people of Homestead might hold a demonstration this afternoon to show that they did not feel like people who were outlawed by the state, and to prove their fealty to the state and admiration of the militia.

Gen. Snowden offered to a demonstration. The people wanted to parade behind the four Homestead bands, hold a mass-meeting and picnic in the park and other things.

Gen. Snowden replied to the committee that while he personally sympathized with them in this patriotic feeling he could not permit any such demonstration, as he was only a subordinate to the Sheriff of Allegheny county. The men were very much disappointed at this, for they had counted very much upon giving Gen. Patterson's often soldierly a hearty welcome.

Most of the eighteen in order to dinner. One of the men are heading Hugh O'Donnell's advice and keeping to their own homes. The soldiers are abandoning themselves to frolic. They play athletic games in their respective posts, and are having a jolly good time generally.

The most interesting incident of the day was the escape of an unwilling recruit, his pursuit and discipline by a couple of his fellow privates and return under guard to the camp. He belonged to the Eighteenth (Pittsburgh) Regiment.

THE FOUR REGIMENTS ON THE HILLS SOUTH OF THE RIVER HAVE PLANTED BATTERIES OVERLOOKING THE MILLS. The other two regiments are on the opposite side of the river, where their batteries also overlook the mills.

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after the arrival of the troops, and there are indications that the soldier boys are patronizing them too liberally. Every barroom in the borough is thronged with soldiers, and it must be said that the workmen are behaving more admirably than they.

Not to be cheated out of their justification, the men of Homestead got out one of the brass bands and serenaded the newspaper headquarters this afternoon. It is a fair sample of the spirit of the men. They are all as jolly and happy as if this were a great parade day and the militia their guests instead of their guards.

GEN. SNOWDEN STAYS WITH THEM.

Chairman Hugh O'Donnell and the four leaders of the Amalgamated Association, who called upon Gen. Snowden at his headquarters to assure him of the peacefulness of the mill men and to offer any assistance which they might report that Gen. Snowden was hardly civil to them.

Gen. Snowden received them with severest formality and frigidity. Hugh O'Donnell was the spokesman. He began:

"Gen. Snowden, we have come as citizens of Homestead to assure you of our entire accord with you at this time and to offer you our aid."

"We don't need any help," snarled replied the general.

"We desire to help you keep the peace, and"—replied Mr. O'Donnell.

"Yes, that looks like it," interrupted the general, waving his hand towards the deserted Carnegie works.

Nothing daunted, O'Donnell went on:

"We represent the Advisory Committee of the Amalgamated Association and wish to assure you that we are not law-breakers, but peaceful, law-abiding citizens."

"I don't recognize any Advisory Committee nor Amalgamated Association," curtly replied Gen. Snowden. "I am sent here to protect the interests of Carnegie & Co. and I am going to do it. I repeat, we need no help."

"But we wish to submit," O'Donnell began again, when the general cut him short, saying: "Then, sir, submit to the general's command you." O'Donnell wheeled around and saw Sheriff McCleary standing in the group.

"I do submit to him," he said. "We have never questioned the Sheriff's authority."

The general snarled rather sarcastically and said: "I have nothing to say to you further than that the Sheriff must be obeyed."

"But we have obeyed the Sheriff," O'Donnell said. "Haven't we, Mr. McCleary?"

"No, you have not," said the Sheriff. "You have refused to let my deputies enter the works."

This ended the interview, the workingmen withdrawing.

Most of the leaders have gone to Pittsburgh to appear before the United Congressional investigation committee, which will this evening begin its inquiry into the causes of the trouble between Carnegie & Co. and his men.

CONGRESSMEN IN PITTSBURG.

Frick Will Be the First Witness Before the Investigating Committee.

PITTSBURG, Pa., July 12.—The Congressional committee appointed to investigate the Homestead trouble arrived here shortly before noon today and went to the Monongahela House, where the members took breakfast and held a short preliminary meeting.

The committee consists of W. C. Gates, of Alabama; Chalmers, of W. D. Byrum, of Indiana; C. S. Boatner, of Louisiana; Judge B. B. Taylor, of Ohio, and Cass Brockrick, of Kansas. The first three are Democrats, and the last two are Republicans. A clerk and stenographer accompanied the committee.

C. C. Knox, of Knox & Reed, attorneys for the Carnegie Company, United States Attorney Lyon, Marshall Harrah, Judge Edmund L. W. W. Colville were waiting to meet the committee. Mr. Colville, on behalf of the Carnegie Company, will be the first to appear before the committee. He will be followed by Mr. Frick, who will be the first to appear before the committee. He will be followed by Mr. Frick, who will be the first to appear before the committee.

Before the committee went into session, Chairman Gates had a long talk with Mr. Knox, during which the situation was fully discussed and the scope of the investigation touched upon. Mr. Knox said the company desired the fullest investigation, and would aid the committee in every way. Mr. Frick would appear before the committee, he said, and give all the information in his power.

Marshall Harrah tendered his services and those of his office in serving subpoenas. Mr. Gates said he believed there would be no necessity for the services of the Marshall, but that if any witnesses refused to come he would call upon him.

The committee went to Homestead this afternoon at 4 o'clock, and on its return at 4 o'clock the examination of the first witness, Mr. H. C. Frick, will begin.

FRICK TO FORCE A CRISIS.

He Will Now Send Non-Union Men to Replace the Mill Hands.

PITTSBURG, Pa., July 12.—It is now said that the Carnegie people intend to force a crisis as soon as possible after the troops have firmly established themselves at Homestead by sending non-union mill hands there to take the places of the locked-out workmen. President Frick, of the Carnegie Company, says on this subject:

"We propose to run our mills to suit ourselves, and there are many men who are as good as dead as soon as we can do so with safety. The new workmen will be given adequate protection and they will be taken to the works without any attempt at secrecy."

"Any of the old men who did not take part in the recent outrages will be given work if they want it without restriction to their previous union affiliations. We are not prepared to antagonize labor organizations in general, but we shall positively refuse to employ union men as such at Homestead. The unions are recognized in our other mills."

under stress of fear from the men who were agitating a riot of violence.

"We desire and we are assured that we will have the co-operation and aid of these men in our efforts to operate the Homestead mills, when they feel that they are not endangering their lives and those of their families by taking the side of law and order."

"That is a question which the citizens of Homestead must answer. I sincerely hope that we shall be enabled to operate our establishment in peace. Many of the citizens of Homestead, the business men especially, I know disapprove of this."

"How soon do you expect to get the Homestead mills in operation?"

"Just as soon as possible. Some little time may elapse, but it will not be long, I believe, before the entire plant is in operation."

MEN AT THE OTHER WORKS MAY GO OUT. The rumor that the men employed in all the works controlled by the Carnegie people would quit work if non-union men were introduced at Homestead is an amusing tale from today.

President Wier, of the Amalgamated Association, this morning practically admitted that this would be done, but would not state so officially. The mills already of here, held a conference with a committee of employees, over the Amalgamated scale. As a result of the conference the officials refused to sign the scale and their four hundred employees have stopped work.

It is quiet here at present, but should the millworkers try to put non-union labor to work there is bound to be trouble. They say that hereafter the mill is to be run on the non-union plan.

THE FEDERATION OF LABOR INTERESTED.

PITTSBURG, Pa., July 12.—Christopher Evans, Secretary of the American Federation of Labor, arrived in the city from New York today to give the situation of affairs at Homestead a very careful inspection in his official capacity as an executive officer of the Federation. He will remain here long enough to be thoroughly informed as to the situation, and will then report to the Executive Council of the American Federation of Labor.

TO PROSECUTE THE MILL HANDS.

Carnegie Will Charge the Leaders with Conspiracy and Murder.

PITTSBURG, Pa., July 12.—It is announced on what is considered to be good authority that the Carnegie Steel Company is about to begin prosecution of the leaders of the Homestead mill hands for conspiracy and murder.

The company is said to have retained some of the best criminal lawyers of Western Pennsylvania, and to have instructed them to institute proceedings at once.

The second strike will be commenced by the Carnegie Steel Company is about to begin prosecution of the leaders of the Homestead mill hands for conspiracy and murder.

Gov. Patterson Hears from the Commander of the State Troops.

HARRISBURG, Pa., July 12.—Gov. Patterson received this afternoon from Major John Snowden.

I arrived at Homestead at 8 o'clock this morning from Kadebaugh, where the Second and Third Brigades concentrated, accompanied by William H. McCleary, High Sheriff of Allegheny County. Everything is proceeding in the best of order, and the troops are in excellent condition, and are ready to give cheerful obedience to orders. I am co-operating with the Sheriff."

MISSION OF THE MILITIAMEN.

Mill Hands Expect to Be Protected by Them from Pinkertons.

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ran Club held a meeting last night, at which resolutions were adopted deploring the loss of life at Homestead and reeking that the Club sympathizes with every lawful effort of the laborers of this country in asserting all and every one of their rights, and denouncing as un-American and barbarous the employment of private armies of armed men by corporations, syndicates, firms or individuals.

200 PITTSBURG MEN OUT.

They Are Iron-Workers and Demand a Nine-Hour Day.

PITTSBURG, Pa., July 12.—Another conference between the Amalgamated Association and the iron manufacturers was held yesterday. Moorehead, McLean & Co., the Sohio Iron firm, signed the scale, and will resume work as soon as some necessary repairs have been made.

Another strike was begun here yesterday. The millworkers, helpers and laborers of the Marshall construction co. are dissatisfied, and are on strike on Twenty-eighth street. There are over 200 men interested in the shut-down, and they positively refuse to go back until their demand for nine hours' work per day is granted.

TROUBLE IN THE EUREKA MILLS.

Four Hundred Strikers There Who Will Look Sharp for Black Sheep.

DETROIT, Mich., July 12.—Last evening the officials of the Eureka Iron and Steel Mills at Eureka, Mich., ten miles south of here, held a conference with a committee of employees, over the Amalgamated scale. As a result of the conference the officials refused to sign the scale and their four hundred employees have stopped work.

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CYRUS W. FIELD DEAD.

He Passed Away at His Country Home at 9.50 To-Day.

Painless End of the Father of the Atlantic Cable.

His Death Bed Surrounded by Members of His Family.

NEW YORK AND LONDON. Two cables were laid in the effort to make one complete, and both are in operation to-day.

THE PEOPLE'S JUBILATION. Even the school-boys of the last generation tell of the jubilation of the people of America and England over the completion of the great work, and by common consent Cyrus W. Field became a hero. Congress voted Mr. Field a gold medal and the thanks of the nation. England would have done the same had she not been prevented because he was a foreigner. John Bright, in Parliament, called him "the Columbus of modern times," who, by his cable, had moored the new world aloftside of the old.

The Paris Exposition, in 1867, gave him the Grand Medal, the highest prize at its disposal. Other tokens of appreciation were the thanks of New York, with the freedom of the city and a gold snuffbox; the thanks of the Chamber of Commerce of New York, with a gold medal; the thanks of the State of Wisconsin, with a gold medal; the thanks of the American Chamber of Commerce of Liverpool, with a gold medal; a decoration from King Victor Emmanuel of Italy, and an entire service of silver from George Peabody.

Mr. Field had subscribed to a one-fourth interest in the stock of the cable enterprise, most of which, fortunately for himself, he found it impossible to dispose of during the early days of popular distrust of the project. When the enterprise began to pay large dividends Mr. Field reaped some of the golden fruits of his remarkable persistence in carrying out what he had undertaken. He then enjoyed a few years of rest that he had richly earned.

DOESN'T FEEL JULY 12.—Cyrus W. Field has passed away and his long suffering is over. He died at 9.50 this morning at his country residence at Ardley Park, on the Hudson near this village.

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